HANDBOOK OF PHONOLOGICAL DATA
FROM A SAMPLE OF THE WORLD'S LANGUAGES

A Report of the Stanford Phonology Archive

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465 Hakka

465 01 p[01]
[p-unreleased][60]
[p-palatalized][63]
[p-labialized][63]

465 02 p-aspirated
[p-aspirated-palatalized][63]
[p-aspirated-labialized][63]

465 03 b-prenasalized[02]
[m][61]
[b-prenasalized-palatalized][63]
[b-prenasalized-labialized][63]

465 04 t[01]
[t-unreleased][60]
[t-palatalized][63]
[t-labialized][63]

465 05 t-aspirated
[t-aspirated-palatalized][63]
[t-aspirated-labialized][63]

465 06 d-prenasalized[02]
[n][61]
[d-prenasalized-palatalized][30 63]
(allo,limited)
[d-prenasalized-labialized][63]

465 07 k-prevelar[01]
[k][62]
[k-prevelar-palatalized][63]
[k-prevelar-unreleased][60]
[k-labialized][62 63]

465 08 k-prevelar-aspirated
[k-aspirated][62]
[k-prevelar-aspirated-palatalized][63]
[k-aspirated-labialized][62 63]

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09 g-prevelar-prenasalized[02]
[g-prenasalized][62]
[eng][61]
[j-prenasalized][30 63]
[g-prenasalized-labialized][62 63]

10 t/s[01]
[t/s-palatalized][03 63]
[t/s-labialized][63]

11 t/s-aspirated
[t/s-aspirated-palatalized][03 63]
[t/s-aspirated-labialized][63]

12 f
[f-palatalized][63]
[f-labialized][63 65]

13 s
[s-hacek][03 63]
[s-labialized][63]
[c-fricative][63]
(free)

14 l
[l-labialized][63]

15 glottal stop[64]
(transitional)
[glottal stop-labialized][63]

16 h
[h-labialized][63]

17 m-syllabic[33]
(limited)

18 eng-syllabic[33]
(limited)

19 z-approximant-syllabic[32]

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51 i

52 epsilon

53 ash[31]
(restricted)

54 a

55 u

56 o-open

57 yod[64]
(tag(-),transitional)

58 w
[v][64 65]
(allo,transitional)
[v-labialized][65]

81 high[04]
[high-rising-over-short][67]

82 mid
[mid-rising][05 67]

83 low[04]
[low-rising][68]
[low-falling][68]

84 mid-falling
[mid-falling-over-short][66]

465 $a Hakka $b Moi-Yan $d Chinese $e SE China $f 30 million $g Merritt Ruhlen $g Marilyn Vihman (review)

465 $a Hashimoto, Mantaro J. $b 1973 $c The Hakka Dialect $f (Princeton-Cambridge Studies in Chinese Linguistics, No. 5) $g Cambridge: Cambridge University Press $q one informant $r one summer $R "Most of the summer [of 1958] Mr. Vong lived together with the present author; and the bulk of the data on this dialect was collected before the end of the summer, though the author continued his work until the end of spring of 1959, seeking some additional data, and rechecking old records and recordings as well as certain acoustic measurements." (p.34)

465 $a STRESS $A The section on tone (p.103ff) seems to indicate that apart from slight differences in the inherent intensity of each tone, there is no stress in Hakka.

465 $a SYLLABLE $A (C)(G)V(C) $A initial C: all C and G $A final C: /p, t, k-prevelar, w, yod/; [m, n, eng] (p.89)

465 $a TONE $A domain of tone: syllable $A Hashimoto distinguishes between "legato" (or long) and "staccato" (or short) tones, the latter occurring only before stop-finals. "Acoustic experiments show that the staccato (or nonlegato) tone syllables have only a half to a quarter the length of the legato tone syllables." (p.94)

465 01 $A "In ordinary speech the occlusion of [the voiceless unaspirated stops and affricates]...is not strong. They are, however, pronounced as strong consonants (fortes) when the syllable carries [the mid falling] tone...." (p.88)

465 02 $A "The [initial]...nasals...have a common characteristic, i.e. a slight denasalization -- an occlusion between the velum and the pharyngeal wall -- precedes the plosives at their respective point of articulation. Hence a slight explosive sound follows these nasals. However, these parasitic explosive noises or glides are phonologically non-distinctive." (p.88) "Plosive" here apparently means "release;" the "nasal" initials are written [b-prenasalized], etc. in the list of possible phonetic syllables. (p.86f) [MV]

465 03 $A "The palatalized variants [of the affricates and /s/] have...a very different timbre from the type of hushing sounds found in English, French, etc., and do not have the type of secondary lip-rounding we observe in French hushing sounds. The points of articulation of these palatalized variants are not so back as those of Pekinese palatals." (p.88) /s/ "is pronounced at a point of articulation much farther back than those for the two affricates [when palatalized]." (p.556, n)

465 04 $A The high tone is described as "a little rising," the low tone as "a little falling." (p.104)

465 05 $A The mid-rising tone shows "a certain rising feature" before the high level tone, "but it is not so conspicuous as when occurring before [the falling tones]." (p.111)

465 30 $A [d-prenasalized-palatalized] occurs in only one morpheme, the palatalization of /d-prenasalized/ having historically resulted in [j-prenasalized], which is also the palatalized variant of /g-prevelar-prenasalized/. (p.101f)

465 31 $A /ash/ and /epsilon/ occur in near complementary distribution, /ash/ following velars and glottals, /epsilon/ following other initial consonants; the historical coalescence of /h/ and /s/ into /s-hacek/ before /i/ created minimal contrasts between the "finals" /i.ash/ and /i.epsilon/. (p.99-101)

465 32 $A /z-approximant-syllabic/, a "frictionless syllabic continuant," occurs only after sibilants. (p.97)

465 33 $A One example is given for each syllabic nasal. (p.557, n.8)

465 60 $A The stops are unreleased syllable-finally. (p.89)

465 61 $A The prenasalized stops are realized as nasals syllable-finally. (p.89)

465 62 $A Prevelars are realized as velars before back vowels. (p.88)

465 63 $A The consonants (except /l/) are palatalized before /i/, /g-prevelar-prenasalized/ becoming [j-prenasalized] and /s/ becoming [s-hacek] (which varies with [c-fricative] in one morpheme, "to go": p.101). The consonants are labialized before /o-open/. In addition, labial stops and dentals and alveolars are labialized before /u/. (p.88; cf. the tables on p.86f., where diacritics marking palatalization and labialization show the full extent and complexity of this allophonic rule.) [MV]

465 64 $A In the mid-falling tone, [v] is inserted word-initially before /u/, [yod] before /i/, and [glottal stop] before non-high vowels. (p.89)

465 65 $A /w/ and /f/ are realized as [v-labialized] and [f-labialized] respectively, word initially before /u/ plus a velar. /w/ is realized as [v] word-initially before other vowels and before /u/ not followed by a velar. (p.87)

465 66 $A The high tone becomes [high-rising-over-short] and the mid-falling tone becomes [mid-falling-over-short] before a final stop. (p.93)

465 67 $A The mid tone becomes [mid-rising] before the mid-falling tone. (p.111)

465 68 $A The low tone shows "a light rising feature" when it occurs before the falling of the high tone, and it falls markedly in a phrase-final syllable. (p.111)